

ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY.

A new conception in British motoring. "TYPHOON" Model is a two-door Sports Saloon with exceptionally good visibility.

"LANCASTER" Model is a four-door Saloon gracefully designed and superbly finished.

For further particulars phone 56849.

FAR EAST MOTORS
26 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

The Hongkong Telegraph

For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
H. H. H. H.
Printer and Publisher

Dine
At the
P. G.
For
Reservations Tel: 27880

VOL. II NO. 254

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

NITRATE-LADEN SHIP

BLOWS UP

20 Killed, 250 Injured

Paris, July 28.—The Norwegian cargo vessel, the Ocean Liberty, which, according to Lloyds, London, was carrying nitrates, blew up in Brest Harbour this afternoon.

Twenty people were reported killed and 250 injured in the blaze that was set off by the Ocean Liberty blowing up.

The business quarter of the port was reported here to be in flames.

The Ocean Liberty, which had come from New York, was carrying nitrate of ammonia in her varied cargo of 2,500 tons.

A French Ministry of Transport official said: "At 2 p.m. GMT, a fire broke out in the 'Ocean Liberty', a foreign ship. Efforts to master the fire did not progress quickly enough, and the naval authorities at Brest decided to move the ship out of the harbour."

"Tugs began slowly to pull the ship along the quayside towards the open sea."

"At 4.30 p.m. GMT, as the ship was passing a gasometer, a big explosion took place."

"Since then we have been unable to obtain any further information."

Officials from Paris are leaving for Brest tonight.

The Minister of Transport, M. Jules Moch, is expected to go to Brest tomorrow.

In order to stop the ship's fire which was threatening an arsenal, French Navy ship fired shots into each side of the vessel to flood the hull.

FIRES START IN CITY

Fires were raging in Brest City tonight while rescuers searched for victims of the big explosion which, partly wrecked the port this afternoon. All available means of transport was being requisitioned in the neighbouring towns to remove the wounded.

An eye-witness of the explosion said that around midday, a loud explosion was heard and this was followed by huge clouds of smoke, orange in colour, rising over the harbour. Smoke came from the fifth dock of the harbour in the vicinity of the arsenal.

A Ministry of the Interior official roughly estimated the damage at 100,000,000 francs. This was considered "less serious" than at first feared, although the casualties are "rather high."

Communications with the port area were difficult. Telephones had been interrupted and rail traffic was being stopped at Landemau, 14 miles outside.

Official reports were reserved, but the latest news indicated that the disaster was the gravest ever to have taken place in peace time France.

The fires were reported tonight to be "under control and about to be extinguished."

The Ocean Liberty is owned by T.S. Bendixsen of Lillesand, Norway. It was built in 1943 and has a tonnage of 7,176 tons.—Reuter.

FLEE INTO COUNTRY

Paris, July 28.—Reports from Brest said a freighter loaded with nitrates blew up in the harbour at 5.45 p.m. Paris time.

The ship, the Ocean Liberty, flying the Norwegian flag, caught fire this morning and was being towed out to deep water, reports said, when the explosion occurred.

Immediately after, all telephone and telegraph communication with Brest was cut and it was not possible to learn immediately the extent of damage or the number of lives lost. However, the AFP said eight dead were located in Ponchelet hospital at the port.

It was reported hundreds of town people were fleeing to flee to the open country in fear of fires. They were moving by bicycle, on foot and in farm carts, since every automobile had been requisitioned.

What might have been another Texas City disaster was barely avoided by Admiral Rene Robert, maritime prefect, who had the ship towed from the dock and tried to sink it by gunfire, before the blast came.

Besides nitrates, the freighter also carried corn.—United Press.

London, July 28.—The explosion of a nitrate ship at Brest shook houses along the South-England coast from Thurleston, South Devon, to Penzance in Cornwall.

At Plymouth and Bodmin, people ran from their houses and a woman at Polperro described the rumbling noise "like thunder or gunfire, but far more terrifying than anything we heard during the war"—United Press.

RUHR COAL OUTPUT

Talks This Week

London, July 28.—The Anglo-American talks on Ruhr coal output—key problem in the way of reviving Germany's economy—are expected to get started by the end of this week, the State Department said today.

The talks, originally fixed for July 18, were postponed after Britain had formally asked the United States to broaden their scope to include other major problems felt to be linked with coal output.

Today, the State Department said that the agenda would be restricted to the problem of coal alone.

In London, there was no confirmation that the talks would begin this week; in fact there were suggestions made before the State Department announcement that such reports were premature.

According to the latest London information, no definite date has been fixed nor was the final list of the British delegation available.

POINTS AT ISSUE

The impression prevails in London that the differences between the British and American policy have narrowed down appreciably—except on the vital question of Britain's share of the financial burden of the two zones.

Of other points at issue, the demand for replacing British control by Anglo-American or international control of the Ruhr mines' management seems to have receded from the centre of the picture, as it is not officially included in the American draft of the agenda for the Washington talks.

On the question of socialisation, hopes for an agreement have risen since it was definitely learned that the State Department is not committed to General Clay's proposal for a five-year postponement.

But there has been no American response to Britain's desire to be relieved of a considerable part of her present half-share of bi-zonal deficit.

This problem, still excluded from the Washington draft agenda, is urgent because it is linked with the general crisis of Britain's foreign exchange position and, like the latter, may bear no waiting until a different form of financial aid becomes available under the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe.

QUESTION OF CONTROL

The omission of the control issue from the present American draft agenda does not mean, of course, that ideas for change of control in the Ruhr have been abandoned in the United States, but it seems to imply that they are not regarded as the master-key to an improvement in the Ruhr.

On the issue of socialisation, too, opposition between the American and British high level policies appears to be less rigid than had been supposed.

Enquiries have definitely shown that General Clay's proposal to postpone a decision over socialisation for five years did not originate from the State Department.—Reuter.

North Channel Conquered

Port Patrick, Scotland, July 28.—The North Channel, the 25 miles stretch between the Northern Ireland and the Scottish coast, has been conquered by man.

Fourteen and a quarter hours after entering the water at Donaghadee (County Down), Tom Blower, 33-year-old Nottingham swimmer, reached the Scottish coast about six miles north of Port Patrick.

This afternoon, the first person ever to have swum the English and North Channels.

Blower swam the 21-mile English Channel just ten years ago, but experts predicted that his attempt to master the 25-mile stretch between Northern Ireland and Scotland was bound to fail, because it was thought that the tides, off both coasts would beat human endurance.—Reuter.

HUTTON'S TEST CENTURY

England In Strong Position

Leeds, July 28.—Helped by a century by Len Hutton (Yorkshire)—his first against South Africa—and 75 by Cyril Washbrook, who between them scored 141 for the first wicket, England were 142 runs ahead on the first innings with three wickets still to fall at the end of the second day's play of the fourth Test match today.

The scores at the close of play were South Africa 175 and England 317 for seven wickets.

The partnership by England's opening pair was their highest in Test matches, beating by four runs their previous best against Australia at Adelaide last winter.

Hutton, though slow, seldom made a false stroke or a treacherous wicket during his four and a half hour innings, and hit eight fours.

Washbrook batted for three hours and sent the ball to the boundary ten times.

CREDITABLE SCORE

England's score was a creditable performance for a bowler's wicket, which never became "sticky" as hoped by the South Africans, but still was very difficult for batsmen.

Hutton was run out in an unfortunate manner, slipping when he tried to regain the crease after starting for a run.

Edrich was not his usual enterprising self and skied the ball to cover, where Alan Melville made a catch after slipping.

Compton edged a leg-break to Mitchell at first slip, Barnett added a ball to Tuckett at extra cover, Cranston gave cover point an easy catch and Yardley was out to a brilliant catch by Nourse just before the close.

In a bowling spell of four fours, broken only by the lunch and tea intervals, Howan's figures were 40 overs, 12 maidens, one wicket for 80 runs.

CLOSE OF PLAY

The scoreboard at the close of play read:

South Africans—1st Innings . . . 175
England—

Hutton, run out . . . 100
Washbrook, b. Mann . . . 75
Edrich, c. Mitchell, b. Mann . . . 30
Compton, c. Mitchell, b. Mann . . . 30
Barnett, c. Tuckett, b. Howan . . . 6
Yardley, c. Nourse, b. Smith . . . 26
Cranston, c. Melville, b. Mann . . . 3
Evans, not out . . . 6
Young, not out . . . 0
Extras . . . 18

(For 7 Wkts.)

Bowling: . . . 0 . . . 12 . . . 0
Tuckett . . . 18 . . . 48 . . . 0
Edrich (unrev.) . . . 12 . . . 48
Mann . . . 20 . . . 68 . . . 4
Smith . . . 30 . . . 82 . . . 1
Howan . . . 40 . . . 12 . . . 80 . . . 1
—Reuter.

MERCURY UP IN PARIS

Paris, July 28.—The mercury shot up to 104 degrees Fahrenheit at the St. Maurice Park Observatory today, beating the previous record of 101, recorded only twice since weather records were started at St. Maurice in 1873.

As if to rub it in, the Weather Bureau reported, that El Golea, in the Central Sahara Desert, had a temperature of only 98.—United Press.

Moscow Trade Talks Break Down

NEXT MOVE UP TO RUSSIA

London, July 28.—Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today that he still hoped that Britain and Russia could conclude a trade agreement, but indicated that this country was not prepared to make further concessions.

He said the trade talks in Moscow finally broke down last week over the question of revised terms for repayment of the £100,000,000 credits extended by Britain since 1941 for civil supplies.

When Mr. W. Gallacher (Communist) asked Britain to make another special effort to reach an agreement for Anglo-Soviet trade, Sir Stafford answered emphatically: "We are most anxious that a special effort should be made and we hope it will be made by the Soviet Government."

Sir Stafford disclosed that Harold Wilson, British Secretary for Overseas Trade, and Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, reached an eleven-hour agreement on the price Britain would pay for Soviet wheat.

Official circles said the price agreed upon was then the current price on the Chicago free market—about US\$2.40 a bushel. Previously, Russia had adamantly insisted upon US\$2.00 and earlier reports blamed this in part for the breakdown in talks.

Official circles believed there would be no immediate attempts to resume trade talks despite the desire of both countries for agreement. They said a period of waiting for the other to make concessions on credit arrangements appeared likely.

INVITATION

Sir Stafford's reply to Mr. Gallacher clearly was an invitation to Russia to make the first gesture. Reports that the talks might be resumed soon through the resident Soviet trade delegation in Britain were doubted.

Outlining the five weeks of negotiations conducted by the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Sir Stafford said:

"After several difficulties, we had succeeded in reaching an agreement on matters within the trade field, including quantities, prices and terms and conditions of shipment."

"Provision was also made for the representatives of the two governments to meet at frequent intervals to review progress of trade between the two countries and to consider all possible means of developing it and widening its basis."

"But, unfortunately, with so wide agreement on trade matters, we failed to reach agreement on terms of repayment of the 1941 credit."

Sir Stafford said Russia had asked that the rate of interest be reduced to one-half per cent, that her obligation to pay 40 per cent of the advances still due in cash be waived and that repayment be spread over 12 annual instalments instead of five.

"While we were prepared to meet the whole of the requests for one-half per cent, to waive 40 per cent cash payment in respect to all contracts not yet signed and to go some way at heavy cost toward lengthening the period of repayment, we could not go the whole way."

(Continued on Page 4)

GLADWIN'S MAGNIFICENT BOWLING

London, July 28.—Cliff Gladwin, Derbyshire fast bowler discarded by England's Test selectors after his debut in the third Test against South Africa, helped to skittle out Northamptonshire for 75 runs by taking eight wickets for 26 runs today.

The amateur left-hander, Fairbairn, playing his second match for Middlesex, scored 110 not out, including 75 in two hours and ten minutes against Nottinghamshire.

The close of play scores were: At Leicester: Gloucestershire 207 and three for one; Leicestershire 205 (Ridgeway 66, Goddard four for 25). Rain curtailed play.

At Maidstone: Kent 800 for six declared (Pawson 65 not out). Essex 334 for five (Gray 114, Dods 83, Vigar 69).

At Kennington Oval: Yorkshire 353 (Watson 153). Surrey 263 for six (Fletcher 78, McIntyre 55).

At Nottingham: Middlesex 403 for eight declared and 304 for four declared (Robertson 67, Fairbairn 110 not out). Nottingham 232 (Simpson 60, Reddick 70) and 31 for no wickets.

At Birmingham: Warwickshire 80 and 62 for two; Worcestershire 332 (Jenking 54).

At Frome: Somerset 252 and 158 (Phillips five for 23). Lancashire 180 (Ruse four for 20) and 14 for no wickets.

At Cardiff: Glamorgan 338 for eight declared, Sussex 126 (Muncer four for ten) and 150 for three (Parks 64, Gales 42 not out).

At Bathurst: Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by seven wickets. Northants 140 and 75 (Gladwin eight for 26). Derbyshire 124 and 101 for three.—Reuter.

FOOD FOR U.S. OLYMPIANS

New York, July 29.—Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Association, has recommended to the United States Olympic Committee that all food for American contestants in next Summer's Olympic games in London be sent from the United States.

"I strongly advise food of all sorts, in other words, the complete menu for American contestants in a full measure, be sent to London, to arrive in ample time for the use of the contestants and staff to be placed in cold storage," he told a meeting of the Association on Monday.

After formally approving American participation in the 1948 Olympic games in London, the Association sought to throw its full weight behind the bid of a single American city for the 1950 games.

Five American cities sought the 1952 games which were awarded to Helsinki. Brundage said: "If we want to obtain the games for the United States we will have to back one city."

The Association decided to have competing cities submit their cases to the Association which would then decide on a single American candidate.

The recommendation said: "The food to be shipped and used, fruit, juices and beverages including milk as well as meats, vegetables and cereals, should be ample in amount and of course selected for those menus suitable for, and liked by, Americans in training."—Associated Press.

Indonesia Situation

Street Fighting In Bandung

Dispute To Be Put Before UNO

Batavia, July 28.—Indonesian army headquarters announced tonight that 763 Dutch soldiers had surrendered with all their weapons in west Java.

Street fighting was raging in Bandung city, about 70 miles from Batavia, the Dutch capital, according to a communiqué issued in Djakarta tonight at the end of the eighth day of the fighting.

The communiqué also claimed the recapture of Tjiparaj, 12 miles southeast of Bandung.

The British-owned 500,000 acre Anglo-Dutch Plantation Company of west Java has suffered damage estimated at about £2,000,000 as a result of the Indonesian "scorched earth" tactics, according to reports reaching Dutch headquarters.

The Indonesian Republicans claimed tonight, as the fighting entered its second week, that 400 Dutch were killed or wounded in an Indonesian mass attack on Modjokerto, near the big east Java port of Sourabaya.

The claim was made by the Indonesian news agency, Antara, on the basis of reports now available of the action, which was fought last Wednesday.

COUNTER-CLAIMS

Dutch and Indonesian today claimed successes in both Java and Sumatra. Important claims made by the Dutch in communications—a Batavia report said—were the capture of a coal-mine at Bukit Asam, south Sumatra, said to be the biggest open-cast mine in the Indies, and a railway workshop at Lahat, largest in Sumatra—where the Republicans were said to have manufactured rifles.—Sten and Tommy news.

The Dutch communiqué also claimed that the occupation of Sumatra's southern Dutch-British American oilfields has been consolidated. In Java, the Dutch claimed to have occupied Pengalengan, inland town about 20 miles south of Bandung, rail centre in the west of the island.

A Republican communiqué claimed that Dutch paratroops who landed at Lamdjang, near Bandung yesterday, had been partly "exterminated." The scene of this reported action is near the prewar Dutch radio station at Mulabar, which was earlier reported to have been destroyed by retreating Republican troops.

ATTACK REPULSED

The repulse of a Dutch attack by 800 infantry supported armoured cars was claimed by the Republicans, who said that this action occurred when the Dutch assaulted Dwarablangding in the Modjokerto sector, southwest of Sourabaya, and the retreating Dutch were pursued by the Republicans.

(Continued on Page 4)

Channel Swum In Relays

Dover, July 29.—Thirty-two French boy scouts arrived at Dover in bathing suits on Monday night after swimming the channel in relays.

It took them 11 hours to make the unconventional crossing and they reported it was rough going in mid-channel where they were tossed about by big waves. There was one boy in the water all the time. They relieved one another at about half hour intervals. Early in the day, off Cap Gris Nez, the water was so cold that they grazed themselves.

French sea scouts rowed boats beside the swimmer. They were accompanied by a scout chaplain, the Rev. Del Veco of Lille. A plan to swim right into the Dover harbour to a beach where a crowd of holiday makers awaited them was abandoned because of the heavy harbour traffic.

A submarine chaser brought the boys in from the harbour entrance. The purpose of the visit is to invite British boy scouts to attend a jamboree to be held in France next month.—Associated Press.

ATTLEE'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED

London, July 29.—Politicians and voters weighed the chances of Britain's Labour government weathering the nation's growing economic storm after the pro-Labour London Daily Mirror had called on Prime Minister Clement Attlee to resign, on Monday.

Mr Attlee summoned top ranking ministers—including Foreign Secretary—Ernest Bevin—and Herbert Morrison, government leader in the House of Commons—to a conference on Monday evening at No. 10 Downing Street to discuss economic policy.

The same subject is expected to be discussed on Wednesday when Mr Attlee meets with Labour Members of Parliament in caucus.

The Daily Mirror said the invitation extended to Mr Attlee to attend caucus was "more in the nature of a summons." In its editorial, the first of its kind from any strongly pro-government newspaper, the Mirror called for the naming of a new Labour Prime Minister and said:

"There is no constant, central control of government. Mr Attlee leaves it to others. His Cabinet system should go. So should Mr Attlee."

"The Prime Minister's residence declined to comment on the editorial."—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Clean Up Kowloon!

It is to be hoped that not only the Authorities, but the Kowloon Residents' Association have taken notice of the growing complaints of nuisances which are making life hideous for those who live in some of Kowloon's best residential districts. What were once attractive flats and houses in pleasant quiet surroundings have very largely become slums, brothels, and the haunts of roving parties; the streets have been turned into nightmares by hawkers who variously, scream, shout or wall their wares until the early hours of the morning. Another headache is the itinerant hawk who disturbs all residential districts with his raucous and unmusical "overhauling." He starts before daybreak and continues through to midnight. His voice is a merciless attack on protesting cardrums, and no Town Clerk could more effectively arouse a neighbourhood from its slumbers. In its recommendations, the advisory committee on hawkers pleaded a case for the retention of itinerant peddlers, and so long as they confine their trading to normal hours, there can be no reasonable objection to them. But neither the itinerants, nor the hordes of stallholders who park themselves in some of the residential streets should be permitted to disturb the peace. Excessive daytime street noises in Hongkong are now regarded as inevitable, though for office workers in the city, that makes them no less wearing on the nerves. Nevertheless, they are bearable, and in the outlying areas occasionally welcome, for now and then an itinerant hawk has an article for sale to obtain which the housewife or man might otherwise have to take a long bus trip into town. Residents, however, must be given protection from disturbing and unnecessary noises during sleeping hours; they must also be protected from the indecencies of brothels masquerading under the guise of respectable flats. A vigorous police drive to clean up some of Kowloon's worst spots is overdue. The Landlord and Tenant Ordinance provides for the eviction of tenants using premises for immoral purposes, and this order should be strictly enforced in conjunction with a police "clean-up" campaign. Thereafter, only approved residents should be permitted to use the vacant flats.

Lee Theatre

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
Booking Hours: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

DENNIS MORGAN
JACK CARSON
and **JOAN LESLIE**
JANIS PAGE
PATTI BRADY

TWO GUYS FROM MILWAUKEE

IT'S THAT TWO-RIFICALLY HAPPY WARNER HIT!

DAVID BUTLER

S.Z. SAKALL

ALSO GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS NO. 10

CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS TO-DAY
At 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
FIRST EPISODE

NAT LEVINE
PRESENTS

BELA LUGOSI

THE WHISPERING SHADOW

HENRY B. WALTHALL
KARL DANE
ROBERT VARWIG
VIVA TATLERMAN

ORIENTAL

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.30-9.30 P.M.
THE WILD WEST LIVES AGAIN IN THE LIFE OF ITS MOST COLORFUL HERO!—Adventure and romance—in an epic big as the screen can hold!

THE WILD WEST LIVES AGAIN IN THE LIFE OF ITS MOST COLORFUL HERO!

JOEL McCREA • O'HARA • DARNELL

BUFFALO BILL

IN TECHNICOLOR

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW ONLY BY PUBLIC REQUEST!
"COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN"

Coming Attraction: "CORSIKAN BROTHERS"

Cathay TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME, WITH 13 REELS BEHIND THE SHADOWS OF KINGS' ROW LAY THE STORY NONE WOULD FORGET!

Ann SHERIDAN • Robert CUMMINGS • Betty FIELD
Ronald REAGAN • Charles COBURN • Claude RAINS

"KINGS' ROW"

TO-MORROW

Errol FLYNN • Alexis SMITH

"GENTLEMAN JIM"

Clive Street still looking for Sahibs

By SYDNEY SMITH

THEY are asking for more sahibs in Clive-street, Calcutta.

While the British administrators, political agents and soldiers are quitting the India united by Clive, the British businessmen of the second city of the Empire, the men of Clive-street, have decided to stay on in the India split by the conflict of Nehru and Jinnah.

They refuse to be ruffled by the birth pangs of the two new Indian Dominions. But they are perturbed, they tell me, by the lack of sahibs needed to replace the wartime wastage, and to replace the older men now due for retirement.

Clive-street is not a good-looking street. In parts it smells, and not just of money. It is Leadenhall-street and Minchingham-lane with a dash of the Caledonian Market and a cow pasture.

Beating up against the great brass-plated and pillared portals of its ultra-modern granite and concrete buildings is an Asiatic flood of squatting pavement hawkers, scabrous beggars, piratical looking coolies and drowsy, holy Brahmin cows.

Among them scurry the Indian businessmen, who carry umbrellas, but whose bare feet and cotton dhotis belie the size of their bank balances.

The cows occupy most of the pavement just outside the great doors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Millionaires cannot move them—and there are 25 who work in Clive-street.

On the outside

THE cows won that stretch of pavement from the first members of the Calcutta Stock Exchange who gathered there to bid 90 years ago. Walking carefully over the cows and the slippery orange splashes of betelnut-chew staining the pavement, you can buy anything from combs, unworkable fountain-pens and bug powder to freshly peeled pine-apple and cool coconut milk.

At the end of the street an Indian traffic policeman stands under a sun-shade or, when they say, was once the site of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The memorial there was taken away a little more than ten years ago because it offended the Indians, who disbelieve the whole story.

Between the two pavements of Clive-street, where the rickshaws and rattling old taxis run, there are parked every day three lines of businessmen's motor cars. They are the

brightest, biggest and best that money can import, and two-thirds of them British.

That is Clive-street from the outside, a shrill and noisy daub, blended from the East and the West. It does not look too rich to count its millions.

On the inside

BEHIND the Clive-street doors, the Calcutta Income tax authorities say, work 100 Indian and British businessmen with incomes of between £35,000 and £70,000 a year, and 1,000 others whose incomes are from £2,000 to £35,000 a year.

Altogether there are 2,500 British businessmen working in and around Clive-street, and not one of them, from the most junior clerk upwards, earns less than £15 a week.



The cows won

They work in offices from which the stench and noise of the pavement, and these immortal and divine-cows might well be a thousand miles away. Marble floors and teak panelling enfold them.

From the gilt carved frames on the walls the founders of Clive-street's millions—the first sahibs, half soldiers, half businessmen—look airily down from the past with pompous complacency.

For the juniors in these offices scores of ceiling fans stir the thick hot air. For the bigger executives the latest American-built air conditioners, humming discreetly, transform the air.

The biggest business in Clive-street is done by the British managing agencies, firms which manage and hold shares in nearly every jute mill, tea garden, coal mine, iron foundry, machine works and shipping company in North India. For their management they employ about 5,000 Englishmen.

The first dozen British managing agencies in Clive-street run, and partly staff with Britons, companies with a capital value of more than £600,000,000. They own about £30,000,000 of the total shares. The rest is Indian.

Twenty years ago Clive-street was ahead of the politicians in acceptance of the growing force of Indian nationalism. It began right then weaving Indian interests and Indian control into its affairs.

Today British interests have a 60 per cent control of Calcutta's trade,

the Indians 40 per cent. That is reason number one why British business could not quit India even if it or the Indians wished. They are both too closely involved.

Indians know, and frankly explain that the British presence means their mills, foundries and mines are managing in a way which is above moral or economic reproach. British technicians are irreplaceable.

For us, you and me, British control means that orders for spares and replacements of machinery, and material for the industrialisation of India, will continue to come to Britain.

In spite of Indian Government export quotas and increasing import licences to restrict imports to those things which India cannot yet make herself, Clive-street sees a minor boom which will not be scotched on the boundaries of Hindustan and Pakistan.

In the last year five per cent of the British-owned tea gardens have been sold, because Indians, glutted with wartime profits, were offering five times their prewar value. The British who sold out will be able to buy back at half the price in another five years.

Fortresses

WHEN the Calcutta city man drives home at five o'clock it is only to stay long enough for a bath and a change before going to "The Club," which means any one of a dozen elegant, cool buildings where barefooted, turbaned servants bring him his burra peg—double Scotch.

These clubs, these fortresses, are as unshaken by impending changes as Clive-street. The exclusive Saturday Club, where no Indian has ever been a member or a guest, is staying exclusive, with a rosy future of a three-year-long British waiting list for permanent membership.

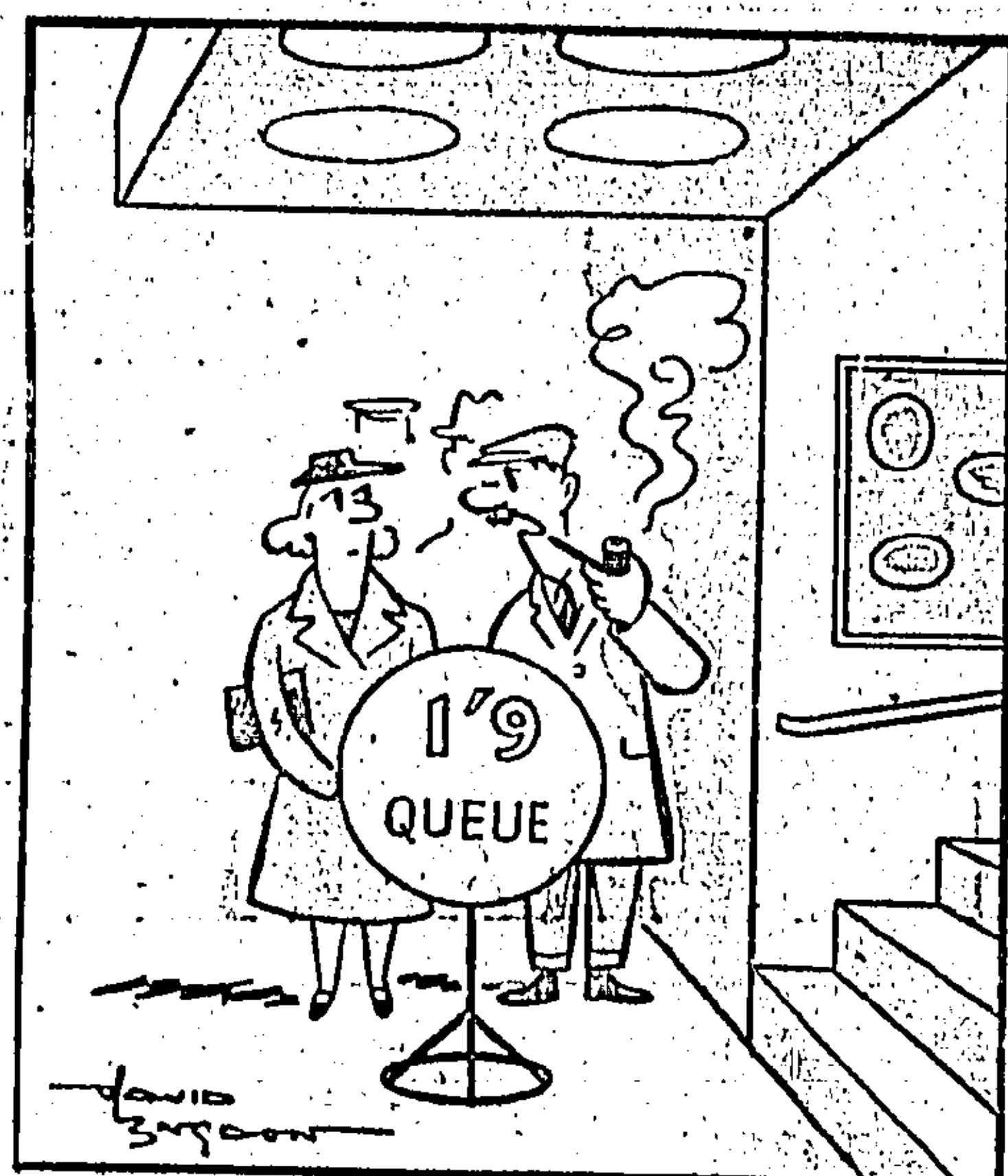
That is the Calcutta which is asking for new young British blood. It is getting it fast already, but still not fast enough, though recruitment is double the prewar figure. Ages of recruits have risen from 21 to 30. Minimum starting pay for an unqualified man of the "right type" is £15 a week. A provident fund will guarantee that even if he does not reach the big jobs he can retire in 30 years on £1,000 a year.

Sahibs only

WHO is this "right type"? I heard all about him, I must admit, over several chota pegs in a club. My informant was a big executive, a typical traditional bronzed imperial type in an immaculate tropical suit, a man controlling £40,000,000 worth of British and Indian interests in Bengal.

He said: "Of course we want technicians, men with agricultural training, accountants, engineers of all types. But we are taking untrained, unqualified men, too. Men with good school or good Army records."

It sounded for a moment like a cynical joke or a cry from the past. But it was neither. It is the slogan for the future of Clive-street, Calcutta.



"I shall puff away at me Empira tobacco all through American films, on principle."

In Japan today Britain very much in the shade

By a Special Correspondent in Tokyo

DO not run away with the idea that General MacArthur is loosening his iron grip on Japan.

Though he has sanctioned the re-opening, next month, of private trade between Japan and the Allied nations, Japan is very much an American colony.

Poker-faced, uncommunicative MacArthur intends, so far as can be seen, to keep it that way. For how long?

The Japs themselves would especially like to know. They don't tell the Europeans anything as they go about their business with that anti-like industry, that inscrutable docility. But one can sense their thoughts.

The Russians would also like very much to know.

That, however, is another and a very important story. What is life like in conquered Japan?

American influence is obvious everywhere. It is shrill and strident. The impact which it has had on Japanese life has to be seen to be realised.

NO SLACKERS

Almost the first thing the visitor is impressed by is the eager activity of the people. From dawn to dusk, seven days a week, they work with a will. There are no slackers. Forty-hour weeks are unknown.

This acceptance of the gospel of work is the thing that will ultimately save Japan. It will also give many a headache to the victorious nations, America included.

Just look what they have done already to Hiroshima.

Thin smoke pours from thousands of chimneys and roof-holes. The town seethes with industry. There are shops and restaurants and places of entertainment.

Hard, indeed, to believe that little more than a year ago it was a city of the dead, ruined and torn beyond recognition.

Democracy's chances of survival in the new Japan are difficult to assess, because the big industrial cabal still has a couple of fingers on the reins and will pick them up when MacArthur lets go.

One thing, at all events, is certain, and it is that the Japs would rather have democracy than its only alternative—Communism.

The ideals and policies of the Kremlin are as big a bogey to the industrial plutocrats as they are to the Americans.

The ordinary Jap-in-the-street is slowly swinging to the left, but it is a democratic left. The 7,000,000 Christians in the country are, of course, a big lever in democratic progress.

There are many industrial advisory bodies active, nearly all of them American. British and other Allied business men are conspicuous by their absence.

All the undamaged factories are going full blast where raw materials are available. Many others are being rebuilt.

But in spite of this the official figure of Japan's jobless is given as 700,000, with another 200,000 engaged in unscheduled enterprises which include "black" market activities.

KIMONO GOING

One looks in vain for the old blaze of colour in the post-war streets of the Jap cities. Still, rattling of the most stringent kind has changed the dress of the women. The kimono is going completely as a day-to-day garment.

Japan's silk, like many of Britain's foremost products, goes overseas as export. Overseas, that is, to America.

Unlooked by the Russians of what was looked to be a big chance in China, the Americans are determined to get all they can in Japan, including her vital bases.

Where does Britain come in? Well, the word Allied is seldom heard in MacArthur's kingdom.

Allied books, papers, and magazines are difficult to get in Japan, although the "Pro-American-Anti-All-Others" Reader's Digest sells 300,000 copies per issue. The Saturday Evening Post and Life are easily obtainable.

The Japanese Prime Minister complains that he cannot get a regular copy of the Times. The Daily Express comes only by post.

COLOURFUL DRILL

Almost the one, but assuredly a most effective, piece of British propaganda is the colourful guard drill outside the British Embassy and occasionally at the gates of the palace. British and Empire troops vie with each other in machine-like precision and discipline.

Gasps of admiration go up from the onlookers as they see, shall we say, a regimental go! in gleaming brass collar and snowy pipe-clayed trousers take an integral part in this pomp and pageantry so peculiarly British and so perfectly executed.

The yen is worth 36 in English currency. The American soldier is paid in dollars converted into scrip which he may spend at his glorified Nani.

That is the official order, but a dollar bill fetches 50/60 yen in the black market, which means that the U.S. dollar of pay will buy as much as one English pound.

This discrepancy in pay has the British soldier very "bad", and he cannot be blamed if he growls.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE worst (or the best) of

criticising the ballet seriously is that it is so difficult to

avoid a phrase here and there

that may send the normal man

into howls of laughter. For

instance, I have been reading a

criticism in which I suddenly

came on these words: "... the

dancers seemed to get in each

other's way a good deal." What

fun! Can't you see them bunc-

ching and shoving, and whis-

pering "Push up there, you oaf!

Get away!" Then the criticism

goes on to talk of a choreo-

graphy which "tends to make

use of extravagant lifts and

movements that are apt to look

more ingenious than beautiful."

So narrow is the gulf between

the contortionist or the wrestler

and the ballet-dancer.

Anthology of Huntingdonshire cabmen

It can hardly be claimed for the newly published "Anthology of Huntingdonshire Cabmen" that it is, in the words of an over-enthusiastic literature critic, "a masterpiece of imaginative literature."

The Anthology consists of the more striking names (with initials) from each of three volumes. It is a factual and unemphatic work, and the compiler has skinned the cream from the lists. Here are such old favourites as Whackfast, E. W., Forde, S., and Nurthers, P. L. The index is accurate, and the introduction by Cabman Signer is brief and workmanlike.

Song

"I'll meet again," the lonely

cobbler cried,

"Nor will I sit and muse upon

the past."

"No motor ultra, crepidam,"

replied.

A friend who happened to be by his side,

"Let not the cobbler go beyond his last."

In passing

READING of a singer who "had a tendency to drown the accompaniment," I recall the old tradition in Egypt. Young accompanists were driven into a public bath, and the smallest were drowned and the rest given away to friends.

Commercial course

(Lesson 1.)

"Success attends the daring,"

is a maxim often heard,

But convention must be guarded.

Though youth abhors the word,

With a great career before you,

It is foolish to begin

With your shirt outside your waist-

coat,

And your braces next your skin.

NANCY Fair Warning

POIPECT DAY FER A MIKE NANCY

SUPER

RUN, SLUGGO--THERE ARE SNAKES UP AHEAD

DANGER AHEAD

When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For ELLIOTTS TONIC

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Joan Caulfield for Lois Leeds.

Make of your hair a Beauty Headline

HAIR CARE

Now that you are going hatless your hair must be beautiful. Here are some simple hair rules. I have told you how to style your hair—but it must be healthy hair. Comb and brush your hair to free it of tangles and particles of dirt.

Place a little ointment on your fingertips. Place the thumbs at the back of the head, and with the fingertips, "dig" deep into the scalp; lift and massage. Keep up this deep massage for at least five minutes, then rest. Now place thumbs behind the ear and massage the scalp as before, for five minutes. Your scalp will tingle with increased circulation. Follow this massage with a good brushing. After each stroke with the brush wipe it on a rough towel so that each brush stroke is a clean stroke.

A centre-part demands a flawlessly clean scalp. If you wear a halo that features a centre-part, concentrate on scalp cleanliness. To keep hair and scalp shining clean, try shampooing with a liquid shampoo. Your scalp and part will be not only clean but healthy and full of lustrous beauty.

Your hair is your chief aid in changing your appearance. You may suit your own whimsies as well as those of fashion. Before you

change your hair style, reach for your hair brush instead of the scissors. Give your scalp the glory of good brushing to stir up circulation. Condition your hair by frequent shampoos. A soapless shampoo combined with a hair conditioner saves time and cleans and brightens your hair. And, too, before you reach for the scissors, look at your profile, look over your huts, plan carefully.

I think that you should accent your personality—always! A good permanent for hair which just has no curl is the basis of pretty hair styles. But insist upon a "test curl" before you have a permanent, and insist upon a skilled operator. Do your part by conditioning your hair for the permanent. A two weeks' programme of massaging the scalp and deep up-and-down brushing will result in a better permanent.

JUBILEE OF TATE GALLERY

The Tate Gallery, the great national art collection in London, celebrated its 50th anniversary on July 21.

It was in 1897 that Mr Henry Tate, offered his collection of English paintings to the nation. After negotiations which lasted for years Tate provided the funds—as well as his pictures—for the building of a gallery.

Opened on July 21, 1897 by the Prince of Wales—later King Edward VII—the gallery instantly aroused enormous public interest. Ever since its opening, in fact, the history of the Tate has been one of continuous expansion both of the Gallery itself and of the collections.

Today, the Tate's collection of British paintings numbers about 3,000 works, while there are more than 500 works of modern painting and sculpture from other countries.

In its 50 years the Tate Gallery has evolved a tradition of encouraging the most serious living artists—however young and obscure—by the purchase of their works. It is now the national gallery of British painting and of modern foreign art, and possesses unique collections not only of Turner, but of Blake, the Pre-Raphaelites, Stevens, and contemporary British painting. At the same time, its collection of late 19th and early 20th century French paintings is the most representative in the British Commonwealth.

Another Epic Of The Back Room Boys

Behind the presentation of a portrait in oils to Colonel Samuel Bassett, CBE, Royal Marines, which took place at the Royal College of Art on July 10, lies one of the most colourful war stories of Britain's "back room boys."

The portrait, painted by Mr Edmond Nelson, who is exhibiting in this year's Royal Academy, was presented to Colonel Bassett by Major-General C. R. W. Lamplough, C.B.E., D.S.C., wartime Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence, who now commands the Royal Marines at Plymouth, deputising for Viscount Mountbatten, former Chief of Combined Operations.

85 BLOOD DONORS SAVED HER LIFE

A 36-year-old woman, Mrs Georgina Naylor, of Liverpool, has been kept alive for two years through receiving the blood of 85 voluntary donors. Today she is fit and well.

In May, 1944, Mrs Naylor, who was suffering from aplastic anaemia, was given a month to live, and her husband received special leave from his Army unit, then in Holland so as to be with her.

But a doctor in Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool, where she lay dying, refused to surrender her life. To replace the vital red blood cells which her own bone marrow could not produce, repeated blood transfusions were given and kept her alive. After each transfusion she felt renewed life in her veins, but a fresh supply of blood quickly became necessary to prolong her life.

Fortunately sufficient donors responded to the calls made on them and ample blood was made available during these two years by the Ministry of Health's Regional Transfusion Centre at Liverpool. If there had been a break in the transfusions Mrs Naylor would certainly not be alive today.

Repeated examinations of Mrs Naylor's blood after the last transfusion have shown that her bone marrow has recovered its function of turning out red blood cells.

In Britain, this treatment for severe cases of anaemia is one of the new uses of blood transfusion, and instances where the blood of 20 to 30 donors is needed are becoming increasingly frequent. It is one of many reasons why as much blood as is being used by Britain's hospitals today as in wartime.

Bishop Does His Rounds

Dr John William Charles Wand, the Bishop of London, has revived the old custom of a clergyman visiting the parishioners—with this difference, he is calling not on individual church members but upon his 600 parishes. It will take some months for him to get around.

He started out recently in a procession by the Coliseum and, whose trumpeters sounded fanfares to attract crowds to the sunny front of St Botolph's Church in Bishopsgate.

Standing on the church steps, the Bishop chatted with all who came along, asking the vicar, altar boy and bellringer about their problems. Some of the wealthier St Botolph members gave him £2,000 to rebuild bombed churches.

Expressing regret that there were too few clergymen in Britain today to keep in touch with each parishioner, he said he hoped the condition would be corrected in the future.—Associated Press

TO TEST ORIGIN OF ATOLLS

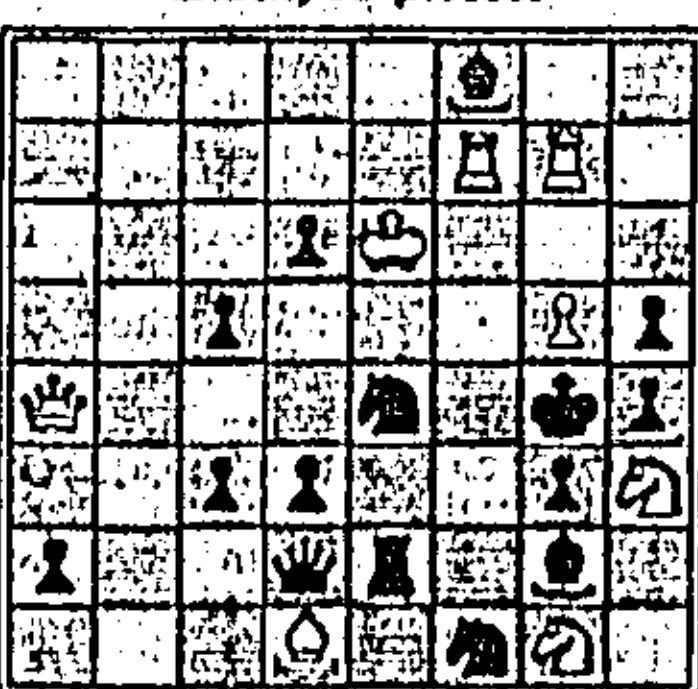
One outcome of the Bikini atomic bomb test may be to prove whether the Charles Darwin theory of the origin of an atoll is right.

Despatches received by the U.S. Navy from a scientific party making a one-year later survey told of drilling operations by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Navy designed to establish definitely how the atolls develop.

Darwin advanced the theory that coral atolls are formed by coral growing upon reefs around a slowly sinking island. Since his time geologists have argued on the pros and cons.—Associated Press

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. WEBER
Black, 15 pieces.



White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. B. Q7, any; 2. Q. K (dis ch);
B. or R. mates.

Colonel Bassett joined forces with a hydrographic surveyor and an Oxford don in 1940 to set up, on instructions from the Chiefs of Staff, a central inter-services organisation within the Admiralty to collect and collate topographical information about enemy-held territory, needed to plan combined operations raids, and later, the major operations of the war.

The organisation got to work by answering spot requests, such as supplying information for the bombing of the Dortmund-Ems canal or for the evacuation of troops from France, or searching for the Port of Terrell, subsequently discovered to be a corruption of the term "inter alia".

It was not long before this nucleus organisation was expanded to include Army and RAF officers, and accommodation was found outside the Admiralty—in the North of London, where it was promptly labelled out. Oxford was then selected as headquarters.

Photos From Public

The Department, which had been styled the Inter-Services Topographical Department, produced books which were called the Inter-Services Intelligence Summaries and its work grew until, just before "D" Day, its staff was well over 1,000 and consisted of the Navy, Army, RAF, WINS, A.A. WAAF, American WAC, Norwegian WRNS, American, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and French officers—other ranks and civilians. It had branches in Washington, SEAC and Australia.

A large proportion of the civilian staff were geographers, geologists, soil scientists, etc., and the department was housed in several Colleges in Oxford.

The public will recall broadcast appeals for photographs which it can now be disclosed were for the use of this Inter-Services Topographical Department. Over 9,000,000 photographs were offered and a very large proportion of these were accepted and copied.

From this collection a library of ground photographs, possibly the largest in the world, was built up, and there was not a single operation which took place which did not in its intelligence include copies of some of these gifts from the British public.

Local Knowledge

In the period immediately prior to "D" Day the photographic reproduction unit of the Department was producing over 20,000 photographs every 24 hours.

One item alone, in connection with the landings required a million and a quarter photographs or 720 miles of photographic paper.

One large section of the Department dealt with the collection and classification of persons of local knowledge. Many people gave information and many have wondered what it was all about.

One lady who considered her time had been completely wasted because all she was asked was information about the facilities for children's bathing at a certain beach, would be surprised to know that her information about her children's bathing to wear rope-soled shoes at certain parts of the tide because of the oozing mud, made a success of a Commandos raid which might easily have been a complete failure.

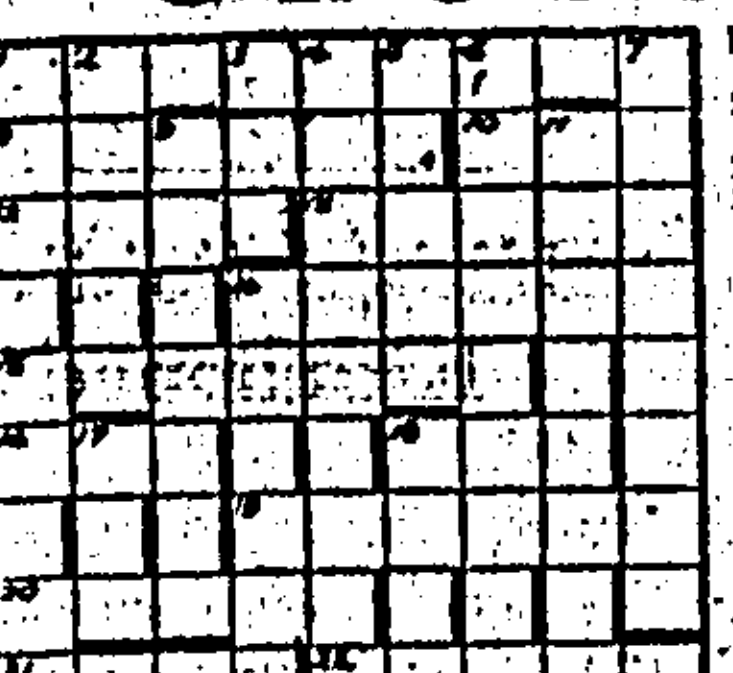
The man who remembered that he had as a boy dug out for fires on the beaches of Normandy little realised what a problem he gave to our geologists and eventually to our planners.

Rupert and the Young Imp—30



Rupert gets up and explains his idea to the young imp. "These Imps of Spring are so annoying because everything you've done so far has been just mischief. If you could only do a good turn to somebody, they might be spared this year and you could be off. I never thought of that," says the little creature. "What good turn can I do?" Rupert gazes across to the village and gives a start. "Do you see that house?" he asks. "That's the very place for you. Come on, let's run over there."

CROSSWORD



1. Light or dark it's not heavy. (8)
2. Of course, "Bandow" was. (6)
3. The name of your favourite by this. (5)
4. "Circus" (4)
5. Following a cross letter you may have been seen through. (5)
6. Walk (4)
7. He was reputed to have had one hundred eyes. (5)
8. The name of a long song to you. (5)
9. A floor trial (anagram). (6)
10. Order letters by this authority. (6)
11. The treating of bones. (6)
12. What the bus conductor usually has done. (7)
13. What you may expect to find in a wire. (6)
14. The end of Candide. (8)
15. The name of a famous. (6)

Across
1 and 2 Down. Ten sixty six. (6)
3. The name of a famous. (6)
4. It's supposed to be a healthy food. (6)
5. Not at all beautiful. (6)
6. What you see summer. (6)
7. The name of a famous. (6)
8. The name of a famous. (6)
9. The name of a famous. (6)
10. The name of a famous. (6)



SHORTAGES HIT JUNGLE MEDICINE

Johannesburg.—Elephant hearts are short in supply. One must deal in the black market to get locust legs. However, cuttlefish powder and seal blubber, considered excellent remedies for bleeding noses, are plentiful.

That is a report by wholesale dealers in South Africa's native medicines. Their average business day yields them each amounts up to £300—but they say they now are faced by postwar shortages in many ingredients. Like elephant hearts, other hairs are also hard to get today.

Elephant hearts, when grated, burnt and inhaled before retelling, are reputed to assure sleepers that they will have no nightmares. Locust legs—considered essential in the brewing of the best native beer—once sold for fourpence a tin, but today they are sold only on the black market at much above the controlled price.

Herbal Remedies

However, one still can buy 30 different kinds of wild animal fat at two shillings mincepence a bottle. Some 800 herbal remedies also are available. Hippopotamus fat is the most popular, followed by the fats of the crocodile, python, lizard and whale.

Powdered snake bones are considered a sure cure for backaches, but there are no native remedies for tuberculosis and diabetes. They are considered white men's diseases.

All wholesale houses here qualified analytical chemists to make sure that none of the medicines sold are poisonous.—Associated Press

War-deafened Veterans

War-deafened veterans of the Royal Air Force lead an almost normal life again because of a highly-developed programme of the Service's medical rehabilitation programme.

Cost of treating ex-pilots and crewmen who lost their hearing by exposure to noise, by weather conditions, injuries to their ears as a result of flying, and by disease or infection, is being borne by the Air Ministry or the Ministry of Pensions.

Every case gets a thorough examination that includes complete hearing tests and individual lip-reading instruction. Hearing aids are supplied after tests and batteries are supplied at intervals, free of cost.

Many treated veterans join the "hearing clubs," where lip-reading classes are held, where they can practice the art with fellow sufferers. The rehabilitation scheme has operated for about eight months with marked success.—Associated Press

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, 9.15. AIR-CONDITIONED



GREER GARSON and GREGORY PECK
The Valley of Decision

with Donald CRISP • Lionel BARRYMORE • Preston FOSTER • Marsha HUNT • GLADYS COOPER • REGINALD OWEN • DAN DURYEA • JESSICA TANDY • BARBARA EVEREST • MARSHALL THOMPSON
Screen Play by John Meehan and Sonya Levien • Based on the Novel by Marcia Davenport
Directed by TAY GARNETT • Produced by EDWIN H. KNOPP • An M-G-M Picture

ALSO LATEST METRO-NEWS

"Princess Elizabeth To Wed Lt. Philip Mountbatten," "Jap War Criminals Executed," "Cairo-Palestine Train Blown Up," "President Auriol Roaches Dakar," "Dutch Police Fight Smugglers," Etc. Etc.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BY POPULAR DEMAND! ENTIRE NEW PRINT!

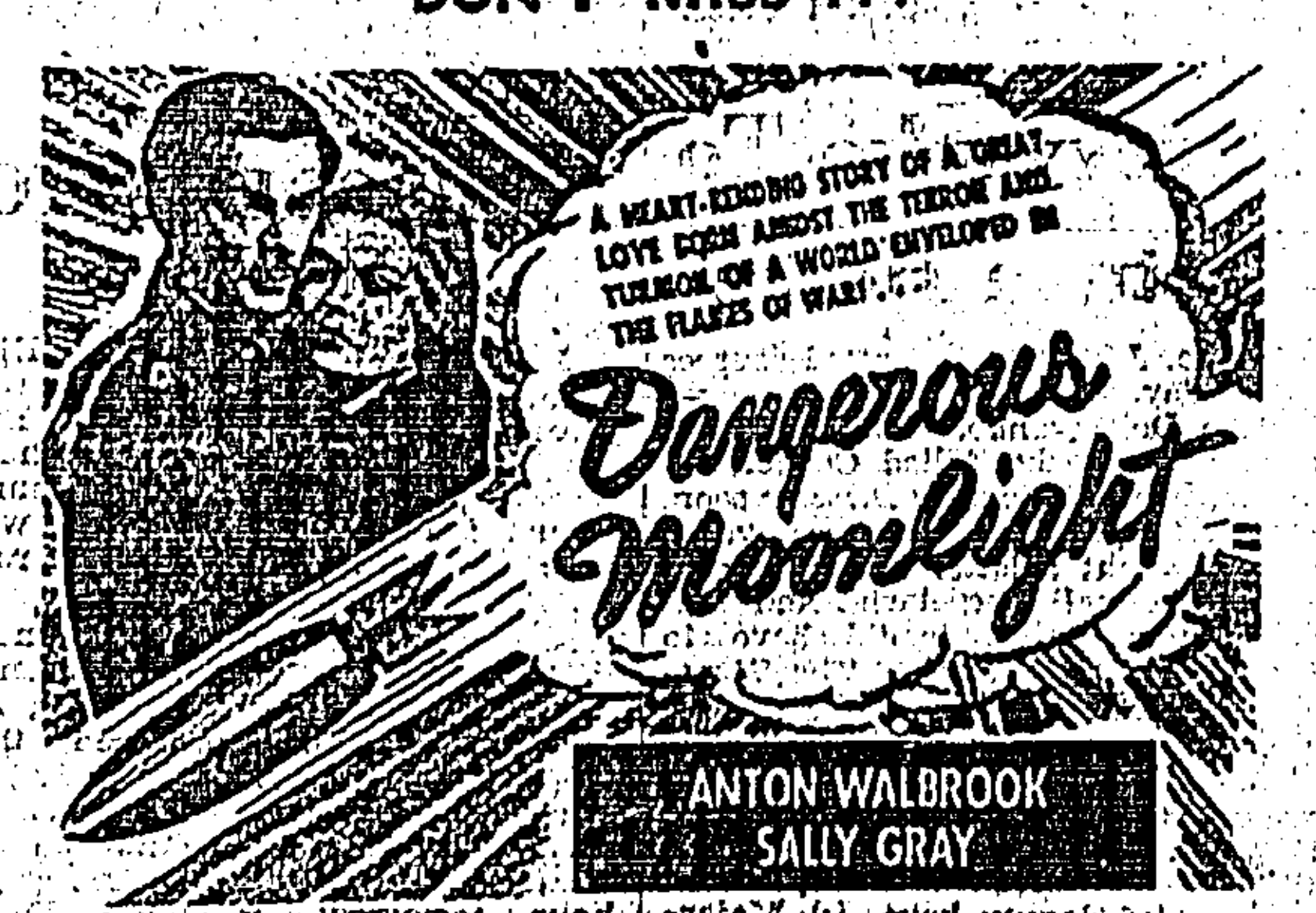


THE HEARTBEAT
in Magic Technicolor
CONRAD VEIDT • SABU • JUNE DUPREZ
John Justin • Rex Ingram • Mary Morris
Ginger ROGERS in "HEARTBEAT"

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE SUPERB MUSICAL SCORE IN THIS PICTURE IS THE WARSAW CONCERTO

DON'T MISS IT!



Dangerous Moonlight
ANTON WALBROOK
SALLY GRAY

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

IT'S THE YEAR'S MOST SPIRITED COMEDY!
Margaret O'BRIEN • Charles LAUGHTON • Robert YOUNG
"THE CANTERVILLE GHOST"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor Picture
Next Change: "DEAD OF NIGHT"

NEW HUNT FOR FOSSIL FISH

A South African marine scientific expedition to hunt for fossil fish is to be organized, says the South African Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The expedition will try to find more specimens of the rare coelacanth fish, caught off South Africa in 1938 and now exhibited in the East London Museum. Fish of this type were thought to have been extinct 60,000,000 years ago. When one was captured in a trawling net, the event caused world-wide sensation in scientific circles.—Associated Press

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



Instead of spending so much fixing this old car, we ought to buy a new one—then we could save enough to buy some new clothes and look like somebody!

Seventy percent of the men favoured a 'method known as voluntary euthanasia, compared with 62 percent of the women. The ages of the persons questioned were not given. —United Press.

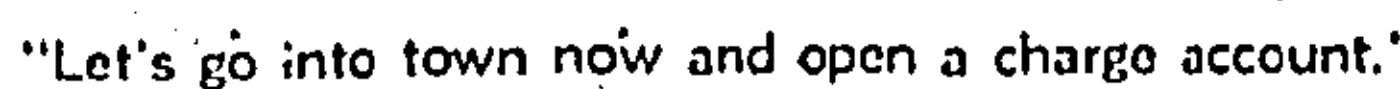
The third step would be to lay the findings of the commission before the September session of the General Assembly with the aim of a debate which would throw world opinion against the alleged Communist attempt to dominate Greece and, perhaps, produce a majority condemnation of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria by the Assembly. Meanwhile, there are no appreciable hints from the Russian delegate, Andrei Gromyko, whether he will vote the American proposals.—United Press.

Boston, July 28.—The two-masted schooner "Morning Star VI", flying Christian flag of white bunting, today began its 8,000-mile voyage to ring the word of God to natives in the southeast.

Sponsored by the Congressional American Board of Foreign Missions, the little ship is carrying 2,000 bibles for distribution to the natives of Micronesia.—United Press.

New York, July 28.—A 23 year old work labourer told magistrates that he stole a Mauser automatic pistol "attempt to shoot King George" when he was committed for trial day on a charge of shop-breaking. (Reuter.)

Other heats, the Uruguayans, beat Holland's Jack
Hessler; Hans Andersen of Denmark
at Brailin; T. Gowling, Ireland's
Harman beat the Hungarians; Ben
Fritz, Switzerland;
at Paavo Kuisinen of Finland;
Hans, Costa of France beat Alfred
of Austria. Arthur Lauf
of the United States was eliminated by
James Baird of Ireland; Lull Gillen
of Luxembourg beat Ireland's Lau-
rence Lyons; Maurice Blomme
of Belgium; the Austrians, Fritz
Löffler; Volens of Hungary;
Hans Müllerer beat Rini Zuecheli
of Italy; and Marcel Van Beneden
of Belgium beat Howard Wong of
the U.S.—United Press.



...erthern Greece near the Yugoslav
...ntier, an Athens news agency
...dd.—Reuter.

day afternoon.
After lunch, their hosts
led them down at the school
they had been entertained.

PLEASE GIVE C

gment, all subscribers who
ed to give these names in
English.
